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IN AMERICA

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### The Northeastern Convention.

Much of the space of this week's BEE JOURNAL is devoted to the proceedings of the Northeastern Convention, of New York, to the exclusion of considerable matter in other departments. We give the report of the Convention in its entirety, as published in the Utica daily papers, sent us by the Secretary, and have inserted all of the essays upon which discussions were reported. Others will be published as we can give them space.

It is hardly necessary for us to say that we deplore the action of the Convention in allowing itself to be drawn into a belligerent attitude toward, and unkind criticism of, the National Society (see page 88). Being a "life member" (not an officer) of the latter, and an "honorary member" of the former, we feel somewhat compromised by the action taken at Utica. We were not present when the "essay" referred to was read and the vote taken, at Lexington, and knew nothing of either till we saw the report of the proceedings—though it might easily be construed that we were, by reading the published report. We were unwell after arriving at the Convention, on the evening of the second day, and several times had to leave the Hall for a short time to get fresh air, and such might have occurred on one of these occasions. In justice, we should not be held the least responsible for anything done in our absence—which we neither indorsed, opposed, nor even heard read—as was our case with all the matters complained of.

The criticisms of Mr. House on the National Convention are:

1. Its manner of electing its officers by instructing the Secretary to cast

the ballot of the Convention for those reported by the nominating committee. Of this we disapprove, but we do not believe any injustice was ever done—it being an expedient to save time, there being no other nominations.

2. That its sessions should be held at the East, West, North and South, but that "during the past few years there is seemingly little or no regard paid to custom and privileges." Well, let us see. In 1877 and 1878, it was held in New York—that was the only time in its history when sessions were held in the same place two successive years! The year previous it was held in Philadelphia; all in the East. In 1879 it was held in Chicago (call that West); in 1880 in Cincinnati, and in 1881 in Lexington—both towards the South. It is certainly in vain to try to find any cause for complaint in this.

We suggested that the session of 1881 should be held in New York, but a New Yorker present responded that New York had not asked for it; we suggested Atlanta, Ga., but was met by the same objection. If New York wants it, let her send an invitation to the next meeting.

3. Its indorsement of Mr. Langstroth is called by Mr. House a "farce"—an "injustice"—"unjust discrimination"—a "stain upon its record, never to be blotted out"—"and enough to make the very blood chill."

To say that such epithets are foolish, ridiculous and unjustifiable, is putting it exceedingly mild.

The gentlemen who so unanimously voted to indorse the sentiments, as the views of the Convention, evidently intended only to show their appreciation of the labors of Mr. Langstroth, without the least disparagement to the late lamented Quinby, Wagner, Weiss, etc. It is, we feel certain, exceedingly unjust to attribute any other motive to them.

The National Convention was a very harmonious body, and we are fully persuaded never thought of being thus stretched upon a "rack" of torture.

On page 86, it will be seen that a malcontent sent a letter to the Utica Convention "making complaint that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL continually misquotes and endeavors to weaken the honey market." Having spared neither time nor money in our endeavors to develop the honey market, and just as honey is being made a staple article commanding a cash price at our very doors, to have such a foolish complaint entertained by the Convention and a "committee appointed to investigate the matter and report next year"—is supremely ridiculous!

The same individual sent his complaints to us with a threatening letter, a few weeks ago—intimating that a new bee paper would be started to "take the place of the BEE JOURNAL," etc.,—to which we replied in full, and added:

"As you think best to impugn my motives and use threatening language hostile to me and the JOURNAL—please let this close the correspondence. I have no time to attend to such, nor relish for it. I have done the best I could to get up a good Bee Paper, and shall continue to do so, regardless of consequences. You or anyone else have the same privilege, without consulting me or my interests."

As we own the BEE JOURNAL and have to take the full responsibility of its prosperity or adversity, we don't see what any individual or Convention has to do or say concerning its management. We cheerfully receive "suggestions" from anyone, but cannot submit to any dictation. If the BEE JOURNAL does not suit bee-keepers they are under no obligation to take it. This is a free country, and there are seven or eight bee papers, and he must be hard indeed to please who can find none to suit him.

Let bee-keepers try to cultivate generous feelings towards one another—encourage brotherly love, and practice charity—then they will neither find time, occasion, nor inclination to pick a quarrel with their fellow laborers. This is to be deplored every where, but no where more than among bee-keepers.

Conventions conducted in the interests of the pursuit of bee-keeping will ever receive the cordial attention and support of honey producers—but if such are to be prostituted to a

display of personal animosities, and the jealousies of the discontented—then it is far better to never more hold a Convention—the pursuit, now being on a firm basis, will prosper, and honey become popular with the masses, even though there be no concerted action among bee-keepers. The pursuit will be "wounded in the house of its friends"—but it will not be destroyed. Its professed friends will alone be the losers.

### Artificial Comb Honey.

Much has been said about the manufacture and sale of artificial comb honey, and so numerous and apparently well authenticated have been some of the rumors regarding its accomplishment, that many thoughtless persons have accepted it as a fixed fact. One story even goes so far as to advance the price of such bogus stuff two cents per pound above the genuine article, in the Eastern retail markets.

We have been unable to surmise how the hoax originated, and after much inquiry and investigation have come to attribute its start to the same cause as that assigned by Prof. Cook, on page 85 of this number—a joke. A. R. Kohnke, on page 93, this issue, referring to this matter, says that after the comb is built out by the bees, the bee-keeper may fill it with anything he pleases, and seal it himself, too. He adds:

"The *modus operandi* I have known for several years, but, considering there is enough cheating and adulteration going on, as it is, I deem it not advisable to give vent to this invention"....

In a matter like this, or any other, we think the real fact, fully and plainly told, is most beneficial. The method referred to, we presume, is that exhibited at a German Bee-Keepers' Convention, where an ingenious member present sealed over a comb of honey by a process of spraying on hot wax; but the work was slow and tedious, and instead of suppressing the fact as prejudicial to the bee-keeping public, the affair was given publicity as a triumph of patience and skill. Notwithstanding our abiding faith in the ingenuity of humanity at this day, we do not believe it possible to artificially seal honey combs at a cost to compete with the labor of the bees; nor do we believe it practicable to fill the combs with anything, by hand or mechanical means, and then depend upon the bees to complete the work profitably and satisfactorily. And as

to the making of artificial combs, with cells built out to natural length, and in close imitation of the wonderful work of nature's little drudges, it has not been done. The genius who shall accomplish this may next turn his attention to the discovery of a perpetual motion, or prepare his crucible for the transformation of the baser metals into gold.

### Honey as Food and Medicine.

We have just issued a new edition of our pamphlet bearing the above title. It has been revised and enlarged from 24 pages to 32, the new pages being devoted to new Recipes for Honey Medicines, as well as all kinds of cooking in which honey is used.

It is undeniable that pure honey is the simplest, the healthiest, the most natural, and the most strengthening article of food for healthy persons, as well as the best remedy for the sick; and for the convalescent it is the true balsam of life, to restore them to their wonted strength and health.

What is needed is to educate the community up to this idea, and in no way can that be done so well as by directing their attention to the merits of honey.

This little pamphlet should be scattered by thousands all over the country, by honey producers. In this way it will create a home market in almost any locality.

We have put the price of them low to encourage bee-keepers to scatter them far and wide. Single copy 6 cents, postpaid; per dozen, 50 cents; per hundred, \$4.00. On orders of 100 or more, we print, if desired, on the cover-page, "Presented by," etc., (giving the name and address of the bee-keeper who scatters them). This alone will pay him for all his trouble and expense—enabling him to dispose of his honey at home, at a good profit.

When 100 or more copies are wanted, they will be sent by express, at the expense of the purchaser.

The present seems to be an unusually mild winter all over the world. An English correspondent, at Derby, writes on the 12th of December, "I have plenty of sunflowers in bloom in the garden, and primroses. Some of my daisies are in bud. The season is a remarkably open one." During January they had a "cold wave," as did nearly the whole Northern World. Still on the whole the winter has been a delightful one in America as well as in Europe.





For the American Bee Journal.

### Producing Comb Honey—No. 1.

G. M. DOOLITTLE.

By referring to the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for Dec. 7th, I find that notice was then given that Doolittle "will write a series of articles during 1882 on the production, care and sale of comb honey." Upon looking the field all over, I believe I can please the readers of the BEE JOURNAL no better than by telling them first what I do in my own bee-yard, and how I do it, thus writing from a practical standpoint rather than trying to theorize, by telling you what might be done. In order to write understandingly, I will take up the text under the different heads: Production, Care and Sale, separately, and give my mode of treating each one.

First, then, we have production: In order to produce good results in comb honey the first requisite is plenty of bees when the honey harvest arrives, for whatever else we may have, success cannot be obtained without plenty of bees. Again, as I said before, these bees must be on hand in time for the honey harvest, else they become merely consumers instead of producers. How often we find men keeping bees on this (consuming) plan, getting nothing from them in the line of surplus honey, unless it is some little buckwheat honey, or that gathered from fall flowers, which is generally of inferior quality, for the reason that they do not have anything but colonies weak in bees at the time the harvest of white honey occurs. Such bee-keeping does not pay, and for this reason I have dwelt thus long on this part to enable all to see that, of all others, this is the most important item in the production of comb honey.

Our first step, then, is to produce plenty of bees in time for the honey harvest. With most of us white clover is the main honey producing plant, which blooms about June 15th to 20th, and by June 25th is at the best; hence, our bees must be in readiness at that time if we wish to succeed. From practical experience I find that it takes about 6 weeks to build up an ordinary colony in the spring, to where they are ready to produce honey to the best advantage; so I commence to stimulate brood-rearing about the first of May. I have tried many plans of feeding, both in the open air and in the hive, to stimulate brood-rearing, but finally gave them all up for the following: When I have decided it is time to commence active operations for the season I go to each colony and look them over, clipping all queens' wings that were not clipped the previous season, and equalizing stores so that I know each colony has enough honey to carry them at least two weeks without any fear of starvation. At this time I find, as a rule, each good colony

will have brood in four or five combs, the two center combs containing the largest amount. I now reverse the position of these combs of brood by placing those on the outside in the center of the brood-nest, which brings the combs having the most brood in them on the outside. Thus, while the colony has no more brood than it had before, the queen finds plenty of empty cells in the center of the brood-nest, in combs having some brood in them, and she at once fills these combs with eggs, so that in a few days they will contain more brood than those that were moved to the outside, while the bees have fed and taken care of this as well as though its position had not been changed. Thus quite a gain has been made in regard to increasing the brood.

In about 8 days, if the weather is favorable, the whole yard is gone over again, and this time a frame of honey is taken from the outside of the cluster and the cappings to the cells broken by passing a knife flatwise over them, when the brood-nest is separated in the center and this frame of honey, thus prepared, placed therein. As I go over the yard each time I am careful to know that each colony has abundant honey to last them at least two weeks, for if we wish to obtain the largest amount of brood possible, the bees must never feel the necessity of feeding the brood sparingly on account of scanty stores. It is also necessary to know that there are no cracks or open places at the top of the hive to let the warm air pass out of the hive, but tuck all up as nicely as you would fix your bed on a cold winter's night.

After 7 days more have elapsed, I again go over the whole yard and insert another frame of honey in the center of the brood-nest prepared as before. If at any time I am short of honey, I use sugar-syrup made by taking confectioners' A sugar and dissolving it in hot water (at the rate of one pound of water to two pounds of sugar), by placing the two in an extractor can, which should be placed some three or more feet from the floor. Stir well till all is dissolved. Now, procure an old pan of the ordinary size and punch the bottom full of holes about 1-16 of an inch in diameter, punching the holes from the inside of the pan, when it should be placed under the faucet to the can containing the syrup. Immediately under the pan place another can if you have it (if not a wash tub will answer), and you are ready for business. Take an empty comb and lay it down flat under the pan and on the bottom of the can, when you will open the faucet letting the syrup out in the pan till enough has run out to fill one side of your comb, when you will shut it again. Turn over your comb and fill the other side, and after hanging in your tin comb bucket (wash boiler, or some convenient tin thing which is most always at hand) a little while to drain, it is ready to be used in any spot or place, the same as a frame of honey. I prefer this way of feeding to any feeder in existence. If you wish to make quick work of filling

these combs, have an assistant to hand you the empty combs and take the filled ones; roll up your sleeves and hold the combs near the bottom of the can, or low enough down so the falling syrup will force the air out of the cells so they will be filled; turn your faucet so the required amount of syrup will be in the pan all the time, and you can fill them (the combs) almost as fast as he (the assistant) can hand them to you. The sides of the can keep the syrup from spattering about the room, and what is caught therein can be turned into the upper can again. Well, I have taken some time to tell you how to do this, but as I do not expect to tell it again, I thought I would try to make it plain.

The next time I go over the yard I generally reverse the brood as at first, as well as to put a frame of honey in the center. By this time the bees will have hatched out of the combs which were placed on the outside, and as the queen does not lay as readily on the outside of the cluster, these combs will not be as well filled as the center ones.

After about a week more, the yard is gone over again in like manner, and if but 9 frames are used to the hive, this time will conclude the stimulating process, for at the end of about 5 days more, or about the 10th of June, all our frames are full of brood, and our colonies in good condition for receiving the surplus boxes.

My next will be about how I manage the weak colonies, and also how I would manage if I wished to keep only a limited number of colonies in an apiary.

Borodino, N. Y.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Yellow or Leather-Colored Bees.

W. J. DAVIS.

In the BEE JOURNAL of Jan. 11th, page 22, Mr. Chas. Dadant publishes a letter from Mr. Heddon, in which he expresses the opinion that I have found something better than the yellow Italians, that is the leather-colored Italians. As Mr. Heddon's letter has been published, it follows that what I have to say, in reply, should have the same publicity.

I take pleasure in saying that I consider Mr. Heddon a close observer of everything pertaining to the apiary, and when he takes a position in "good earnest," and not merely for the sake of provoking discussion, he is oftener right than wrong, but to say that he is always right, is what I cannot concede to any one whose writings I have ever read on bees or their management.

Before discussing points upon which we do not agree, I will mention one upon which we do agree, viz: that we aim to keep bees for the honey they can store for our benefit. I suppose it matters but little whether the color be yellow, black, green, blue or leather, or that they vary in size from that of the house-fly to the bumble bee, if they bring in plenty of good honey, and do not endanger human

life by having them in our gardens, and at the same time please the eye. I have heard men say that they preferred the color of the black bee to the yellow Italians, while I confess I prefer the yellow, and others prefer a mixture of the two.

It is evident to my mind, that the bee of the future (if not of the present) will have some other color. Messrs. Dadant and Heddon say give us more leather, while I and others say give us more gold. I would not be understood to advocate the production of yellow bees at the expense of honey-storing qualities. Can these gentlemen assign any reason why leather-colored Italians can amass any larger stores than the yellow Italians? I verily believe that it is more difficult to keep the latter up to the proper standard in any locality where black bees exist, or even a mixed breed, where the mother bee is from an objectionable race.

I am still breeding the yellow Italians. I presume Mr. Heddon did not intend his letter for publication, but if he desires to compare notes on the relative value of the "leather and the gold" through the pages of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, here am I. We have taken sweet counsel together by way of the silent pen in the years gone by, and I will promise that we will not come to blows.

Youngsville, Pa., Jan. 28, 1882.

For the American Bee Journal.

### Honest and Kind Criticism.

A. J. COOK.

I am more than pleased with the BEE JOURNAL for Jan. 25. It shows that even bee-keepers can criticise in a fair and amiable spirit. In reading the able papers by Messrs. Tinker and Clarke, I was reminded of something I have read about our late lamented President: "In the debates in Congress, Garfield never insulted his opponents; he was always just to them. He never cultivated the cheap notoriety of sneering retort, and he was respected and liked by those with whom he radically differed."

Mr. Langstroth once said to me that he wondered if being stung did not make bee-keepers cross, uncharitable and selfish? I suggested that Satan had more to do with it. Mr. W. F. Clarke, if I remember rightly, has been stung, and so he is a living refutation of Mr. Langstroth's proposition. Let me suggest to Mr. Kohnke that he need have no fear that Mr. Muth will take serious umbrage at fair, candid criticism; that is what we all like and crave.

I am very busy and only have time to say to my good friend, Rev. W. F. Clarke, that my article was written before his criticisms on Mr. Heddon appeared, though published later, so I never thought of him. I could never say that he contradicted well-grounded facts, for I not only don't believe such to be the case—I positively know it not to be true.

In the future I hope to explain more fully in regard to the pollen matter.

Mr. Prentiss, of Sandusky, says he knows that pollen killed nearly 100 colonies of bees for him last winter.

Let me add, Mr. Editor, that the canard about the manufacture of comb honey has outlived its usefulness. It is no longer good, even as "a joke."

Cornell, N. Y., Jan. 27, 1882.



### Northeastern New York Convention.

The 12th annual Convention of the Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association, was held at Utica, N. Y., Jan. 25-27, 1882.

On account of the absence of the President, W. E. Marks, and Vice President Doolittle, because of sickness in their families, W. E. Clark, of Oriskany, was chosen President *pro tem*.

After the calling of the roll and the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, the reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and standing committees were read and accepted.

There remains in the treasury, according to the report, \$63.65. The Society is in a prosperous condition, both financially and numerically.

Secretary House read the following address from Mr. Thomas G. Newman, editor of the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:

#### Suggestions About Conventions.

BROTHER APIARISTS:—New York has several organizations of bee-keepers, but the "Northeastern Bee-Keepers' Association" is the father of them all, and of right, is, and should be, looked up to as the State Society. So long presided over by that illustrious, but lamented bee-master, father Quinby, its fame is world-wide, and its influence not exceeded by any Society on the American Continent. Its members include some of the most progressive and successful apiarists of the age.

It would, therefore, be eminently proper for the Northeastern Convention to take advance ground, and inaugurate some of the many reforms necessary to the well-being and permanent good of American apiarists. Allow me to make a few suggestions. I seldom write essays for Conventions, and had it not been the special request of your excellent secretary, I should not have written this, and now content myself with simply throwing out a few "hints," and trust that you will give them your best attention.

1. Some plan should be devised to make a more perfect organization, and knit together, more closely, all the apiarists of our country. County Societies should be auxiliary to the State Society (for such is yours, except in name), and all the members of the county organizations should thereby become members of the State Society, entitled to all its benefits and privileges, and proportionately bear

the expenses of holding such. The Presidents of State Societies should become *ex-officio*, the Vice Presidents of the National Society, and thus co-operate unitedly for the general good—and delegates should be sent from the Counties to the State—and from the States to the National Society. This can easily be accomplished, and would contribute to the general welfare. Organization is life; in union there is strength. Disorganization is weakness, and leads to dissolution—death!

2. The present method of conducting conventions, by so many and such long essays, is killing in its influence, and often works positive damage to all concerned. To illustrate:

A long essay is read, and before it is ended, those who listen to it are tired out, and forget or do not quite comprehend the points, and so it passes, without being sufficiently understood or discussed—goes into the minutes, and under the sanction of the Society, is published to the world as its views, when, perhaps, it represents the opinions or feelings of but a moiety of those present, thereby doing positive damage, because it misrepresents the society in general. If essays are admitted, but one should be thrust upon a session, and if possible that one should be printed, and placed in the hands of the members to be discussed at the next session. In this way some of the difficulty could be overcome, and the detrimental effects avoided.

3. If such organization was obtained it would facilitate correct statistics, and the united power of the apiarists of the Nation could be exerted to demand legislation against fraud and adulteration; obtain redress for injurious rulings of the Postal Department, such as denying the admission of bees to the mails, etc., and correct the unjust discrimination of railroads in classing honey at exorbitant rates when they carry similar staple articles at one-fourth the freight demanded for honey.

Again, a brotherly tie would be formed—helping one another—not only in the matter of marketing our crops, but perhaps in helping the unfortunate, succoring the families of deceased members, and possibly providing for those overtaken by calamities, etc.

These are but a few of the things that could be accomplished by united effort, but we only wish to throw out these suggestions, and leave it with others to discuss the matter, and devise a scheme for carrying it to a successful issue.

But I will not weary your patience by further particularizing—while I am absent in body, I shall be present in spirit, and sincerely hope your meeting will be a success, and beneficial not only to yourselves but apiarists everywhere.

Chicago, Ill.

The essay was discussed by Messrs. Bacon, of Verona, Snow, of Fayetteville, Clark, of Oriskany, and Dickinson, of South Oxford. The remarks of these gentlemen were generally in accord with the spirit of the essay.



The next essay, read by the Secretary, was by James Heddon, and was entitled the

#### Improvement of the American Italians.

How to obtain the best bees is an absorbing theme among our fraternity just now. Well may it be, for, as you all know from experience how varied has been the results from different colonies, supposed to be equal in all respects. You well know that in this lies a large portion of the cause of success. We have experimented with the Italian bees, the German bees, the Cyprian bees, Syrian bees, etc., and yet it remains an open question which are the best.

True, a majority prefer the Italians to the Germans, but a considerable minority yet prefer the German. A fact worthy of our careful consideration, is that among those who, by theory and practice, adhere closely to the German, are men who have had large experience with both races, and who are extensive and successful honey producers. Many of these men have preferred hybrids to either race in its purity; others have not liked them. In my judgment, both classes arrived at their conclusions through their experiences, and both drew logical deductions from their different standpoints. Among each of these races we notice strains that differ widely from each other. Our success with hybrids depends upon two facts, the skill possessed in obtaining good strains of each race to start the crossing with, and the judgment and strains used by the master in superintending these crossings.

My experience has forced me to know that individual colonies of a strain differ from each other more widely in their virtues, than do different strains; further, that strains differ more widely than races, so far as I have used them, my use being confined to German and Italian bees.

I have no doubts, after 5 years of experimenting, that virtuous traits of character in the bee are as surely transmissible as are qualities in other animals. I believe I am yearly demonstrating and reaping benefits from the fact. No bee will ever satisfy me that does not possess qualities that are identified with the German bees alone. The same with the Italians alone.

I would that I was at liberty to give to you the verbatim contents of several letters I have from intelligent and experienced breeders, who are yearly filling the demand for thrice-emerged Italians. It has been found far more profitable to fill a present demand in a wrong direction, than to create a demand in a right one.

From what I can learn I do not, at present, think that the Cyprian or Syrians possess any special trait of character, not embodied in the virtues of the two older races, worth bringing into our breeding. A few vital points in all that we can afford to work with at once. We have about the same number of propensities to guard against, of course, viz.: the opposites of those for which we are breeding.

The older members will recollect

that during the early days of the Italians in America, from among the reports of the leaders of the present, came words like these: "I like the Italians better than the blacks, and the hybrids better than either, if they were not so cross. They beat all I ever saw as honey gatherers." Another, "My pure Italians go ahead of my hybrids and blacks; my hybrids are good, peaceable bees, but not as good gatherers as the pure Italians."

It is neither just nor logical to say that such statements were false, but we have reason to believe that from variations and sportings, came these different experiences.

These variations, I think, invite us all to improve our stock.

We have the enormous advantage of rapid generation. We have had the disadvantage of no control over the males, but now I find, in my present conditions, that I have almost perfect control over them. I have the only bees (222 colonies) kept within 3 or 4 miles. I have used selected combs, and those built on full sheets of foundation on wires, and find that by a little care, I can stock the air with about such drones as I wish.

As natural as the ebb and flow of the tide, has come up the cry of "hold on," "don't import any more bees," "we have got bees here now better than those we import," "why, they are buying and carrying back to Italy our American Italians."

These statements and acts are not the result of theory, but of practice, giving us demonstrations of facts. I think the desire for Cyprians and Syrians came from the facts that there was no longer any cause to import Italians. How came this change?

In the business of breeding off black and on yellow rings, our attention was called to the wisdom of breeding in some qualities. Almost every breeder bethought himself to choose the best business colonies when picking out his yellowest bees. Those who have closely watched the results of their labors, are seeing that nearly all the improvements they have made have come, not from change in race or color, but from breeding from the best acting colonies; that, instead of saying, "I will pick out my best acting colonies from among my yellowest to breed from," they should have said, "I will pick out my yellowest from among my best acting colonies, if I must supply yellow bees in order to satisfy my patrons." Now, I think that no experienced and observing breeder will differ from me, unless on the point of whether he should start with pure yellow bees alone, or both the races.

Whoever takes issue with me upon this point, I think will be forced to admit that the German or black bees possess some very valuable qualities, that the Italians do not. All the room left for argument then, is as to whether we can add to our "coming bee" these superior qualities, without necessarily taking with them some poor qualities possessed by the same race. I am forced to say that I know that I can, and have done it. I will state here and now, that I, as a comb honey pro-

ducer, would, were I confined to one race or the other in its purity, choose the German bee.

I firmly believe that the lauded leather-colored Italians were shaded by a dash of black blood, which has become fixed. I also believe that far better bees than these can be produced by the same process under the direction of reason.

Why, I, like many other special apiarists (of whom New York has a large share) prefer the production of comb honey, I will leave for another paper, but such being the case, am I not justified in refusing to give up the speedy and white comb-building propensities of the German bees, also their superior disposition to store in the surplus department rather than the brood combs, and their consequent reluctance to swarm? Are not these admitted peculiarities of the black bees? No, the yellow ones; and are they not vital points?

Dowagiac, Mich.

This essay called forth a discussion of the nature of the different kinds of bees, which was participated in by very many. The discussion was general, interesting and profitable.

The question of puncturing grapes was brought up. This is important among bee-keepers, and it is one over which legal difficulties have often been threatened. It was the unanimous opinion of all present that honey-bees never under any circumstances puncture the skin of a grape. Tests have been repeatedly made, and in no case has any bee ever been known to touch a grape that was not punctured. Black ants are the enemies of the grapes. Two bills were introduced in the California legislature to do away with all bees on this account. A careful examination and an extended debate proved that there was not a single case of bees puncturing grapes. The society placed itself on record on the matter by adopting the following resolution introduced by C. R. Dickinson, of South Oxford, and amended by Mr. King, of New York:

*Resolved*, After due investigation of well known and numerous cases, the Convention unanimously asserts that the honey-bee never punctures the skin of a perfect grape or any other fruit. But that the sucking of juices from fruits is only from that which has been punctured by other insects, birds or natural causes.

A motion was carried that the Secretary cause to be printed 200 copies of the above resolution and that these copies be distributed among the members and various publications.

During the day 28 persons were enrolled as members of the Association; the total membership is now about 160. A. J. King, editor of the *Bee-Keepers' Magazine*, was made an honorary member.

At 5 p.m. the Convention adjourned to meet at 7 p.m.

#### EVENING SESSION.

At the appointed hour the Convention was called to order by Mr. Clark, President *pro tem*. The Secretary read a communication from Messrs.

Bingham & Hetherington, asking that their smoker and honey knife should not be entered for premiums or competition. The request will be complied with.

Secretary House also read a communication from James Nipe, of Spring Prairie, Wis., making a complaint that the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL continually misquotes, and endeavors to weaken the honey market.

After some discussion, Mr. House moved that the matter be laid on the table, to be called up at the next annual meeting, and that a committee be appointed to investigate the matter and report next year. Mr. Dickinson was appointed as that committee.

L. E. St John then read a paper by Chas. Dadant, on "dysentery, its causes, effects and prevention."

The next topic for discussion was the "Disposal of Products."

Under this head, there was a talk on temperance and glucose. The question of using extracted honey in the manufacture of beer and wines was also ably discussed, and the feasibility and probability of such a use were shown. It seemed to be the opinion of the Convention that honey should be sold only to recognized, upright dealers, and the adulteration of honey with glucose would not then take place. Better prices would as a consequence be realized.

The Convention adjourned until 9 a.m.

## SECOND DAY.

The Convention was called to order at 9:15 a.m., by acting president, W. E. Clark, of Oriskany. The reading of the minutes followed, after which several persons were admitted to membership.

The following committees were appointed: On implements, L. E. St. John, N. N. Betsinger and W. A. House; on question drawer, J. C. Schofield, S. M. Locke and A. J. King.

The topic for discussion, "Experiences with comb foundation," was then taken up. The remarks of Mr. Root seemed to open a very profitable discussion. He claimed that the use of comb foundation was necessary to the thorough bee-keeper. He admitted that much of the foundation sold was adulterated, and the object must be to get that which was the most free from adulterating substances.

Mr. Bacon agreed with the remarks of Mr. Root, but did not think that a heavy foundation was advisable.

Mr. Dickinson argued in favor of a heavy foundation for the brood-chamber, and a light foundation for surplus boxes.

Mr. Locke stated that a foundation for the brood-chamber should measure 6 feet to the pound.

In reply to a question of Mr. Betsinger as to whether one could detect the adulteration of wax with ceresin or paraffine, Mr. Van Deusen said that unless there was considerable adulteration, he could not. That gentleman also stated that foundation 10 or 11 feet to the pound was advisable for surplus boxes. He exhibited specimens of foundation, partly drawn out, on flat-bottoms.

Secretary House also exhibited samples of pure foundation, wax mixed with paraffine and ceresin. The discussion was further continued, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Dickinson, was adopted:

*Resolved*, That the adulteration of comb foundation in any manner is to and is denounced by this Convention as much as the use of glucose should be.

The Secretary read the following essay by W. J. Davis, on

### The Best Method of Rearing Queens.

I have not egotism enough to suppose that I can instruct the members of so intelligent a body of apiarists of the old Empire State, in any department of our fascinating pursuit, especially the one assigned me (by your affable Secretary) which lies at the foundation of successful bee-culture, and any effort so to do would be but reflecting back a glimmer of the light received from that pioneer of practical and scientific bee-culture, Mr. Quinby, of your State. Your large and prosperous Association is, to my mind, an evidence of the enthusiasm he labored to awaken in a long-neglected industry. His pen enriched the pages of the agricultural press of your State in ante bee journal days, and led many a groping novice from darkness into light. May the names of Langstroth and Quinby never be forgotten while a flower blooms and a bee's wing cuts the summer air in this fair land of ours.

In the consideration of our subject, we shall go beyond the mere mechanical part of queen rearing, for I address a convention of bee masters, not novices, and first consider the object to be attained. That the queen bee is the "main spring" of the hive, there will probably be none to question, and to produce her ladyship in that way that shall develop the highest excellence, such as vigor, beauty, longevity, gentleness, etc., should be the aim of every bee-keeper, whether he rear queens beyond the wants of his own colonies or not.

When we look into the laws that govern the production of animal life, we find that one law obtains, from man down through all the grades of lower animal life, viz: "The animal after his kind."

While climate, food and surroundings have their influence, man is still man, whether barbarous or enlightened, and his domestic animals when bred with any special peculiarity or trait in view, have developed the traits desired. While there are many desirable traits in our present strain of Italian bees that should be fostered in breeding, I have named but four, deeming that further enumeration would make my essay undesirably long.

The first trait, vigor, strength, power of endurance. As bee-keepers, we do not want all our hopes blasted by the occurrence of unusually severe winters, which are liable to occur in our variable climate. That one colony of bees lives, and another by its side dies under precisely the same conditions, is evidence of different powers of endurance.

I have at different times exposed a number of laying queens, confined without workers, in cages, to a low temperature for bees singly, and watched the result. All were supplied with the same kind of food, some would become dormant in a short time, while others would live several days.

I know no better term than to say the latter possessed more vigor, or power of endurance, and, as the queen, so would be bee worker progeny, easily chilled in summer or winter, or possessing power to resist unfavorable surroundings.

2. Beauty. Men love the beautiful wherever seen. "Beautiful women," beautiful landscapes, beautiful homes, beautiful flowers, beautiful honey and beautiful bees. Some men may profess a contempt for the beautiful, but we don't believe their professions, and if forced to take them at their word, we sorrowfully admit them to be moral monsters. But we hope there are none such in our fraternity. The flimsy assertion of some, that we sacrifice productive industry as the price of beauty in our bees, is not sustained by analogy, or unprejudiced experience. To possess the highest type of stock of any kind, is a source of pleasure. To have our customers say, "The queen you sent me is the handsomest one I ever saw," is certainly pleasant, to say the least.

3. Longevity. It is a fact that some queens die after having laid eggs but a few weeks, while others live and prosper 4 or 5 years. All life insurance companies are particular to inquire as to the longevity of the parents of the applicant for a policy of insurance, claiming to calculate the risk with much certainty. I shall assume that the same rule holds good in the breeding of bees, and that a long-lived queen will be more likely to produce long-lived queens and workers than one that lived to be only 1 year old. It will readily be seen that if we can add but one week to the average life of the working force of the hive, we have added largely to the profits of the apiary. A week of added life to the worker bees would be a week of active out-door labor. To rear bees that die off quickly (comparatively) is a profitless pursuit.

I deem it a very great mistake to suppose that the queen that can lay the greatest amount of eggs in a given time is therefore a desirable queen. If we assume that the queen bee is capable of laying 500,000 eggs during her life, shall we have them laid in 2 years or 4? In my early experience with the Italians, I had queens that would keep 10 Langstroth frames and all the surplus capacity I could give them full of brood, the bees during the clover harvest working for dear life to feed the baby bees, which, in a short time, were to be only useless consumers. If there be any spot on earth where the honey flow is abundant and perpetual, my argument would not apply, but that place is not Western Pennsylvania.

I found that such colonies, while they yielded an undesirable increase, never gave me any surplus honey, or



even provided themselves with sufficient winter stores, while other colonies with far less brood would give a good yield of surplus honey, and well-filled combs of winter stores; and subsequent years of experience have fully satisfied me that excessive breeding is not a trait to be desired in the "coming bee," but longevity is.

4. Gentleness or amiability of temper.—The sting of the bee is bad enough, even to professional apiarists, but they are not the only ones affected by the presence of vicious bees. We claim the right to keep bees in villages, in incorporated towns and cities, and if we, as bee-keepers, tolerate cross bees, they and we must grow more and more in disfavor with the people, and ordinances for their removal from such places will become more frequent. In short, every consideration of wisdom, peace and comfort, dictates the suppression of the vicious type of our honey bees.

Having thus defined some of the qualities to be kept in view in rearing queens, we will next consider briefly when and how to proceed. 1. Vigorous, long-lived queens cannot be reared much outside the swarming season, and no interference of man can produce better queens than the old fashioned way of natural swarming, provided the swarming colonies are of the type above indicated. But when the supply of queen mothers is very limited, the process is quite too slow. Hence we must resort to the removal of the queen mother from one colony to another at intervals of about 10 days, or the removal of brood from the hive of said queen mother. In my own practice, I prefer to remove the queen, and queens produced by the removal of the queen mother at any time when a good degree of activity exists in the hive with plenty of bees, brood and eggs, and increasing stores. I have never been able to discover that they were in any way inferior to those produced by natural swarming, while those reared out of season, certainly are inferior. 2. At what age shall the queen mother be? I take it that, with the queen bee, as with man and all our domestic animals, there is a period of greatest vigor, and there are times, whether perceptible or imperceptible, of gaining or declining strength. Hence, in selecting queen mothers, I would alike avoid the extremes of life; I would not breed from a queen less than one, or more than 3 years old—probably the best age is the summer that the mother bee is 2 years old. About 10 or 11 years since I purchased an Italian queen from, at that time a prominent breeder, who professed to have reared 6 generations of queens in one season, and I guess he had. Without assuming it as a fact in beeology, I would submit it as an hypothesis that the continued breeding of queens from young queens, will stimulate too excessive breeding at the expense of vigor, longevity and honey storing qualities.

As to how to produce the greatest number of queens, shall form no part of this essay, as bee-keeping has suffered enough from that source. If queen breeders would kill at sight

every objectionable queen, and sell less in numbers at a better price, it would be quite as well for the breeder, and much better for the purchaser. Allow me to wish you a happy and successful session of your Association, and a prosperous year for the blessed bees and their owners.

Youngsville, Pa.

Mr. Root thought that the essay was a most important one, and proper action should be taken with regard to the selling of queens.

#### Are Bees A Nuisance?

Question—Is there any law against keeping bees in incorporated towns or cities?

In reply to this question, Mr. House gave an instance of a man keeping bees in Syracuse, who was driven from the city by the authorities on account of his bees being a public nuisance.

Mr. King, of New York, ridiculed that idea, and gave instances of his bees, which are kept on a building in Park Place, New York, swarming on an Italian's stand at the corner of Park Place and Broadway. It was an object of curiosity, and not only was it not considered a nuisance, but he received the best advertisement that he ever obtained. The papers took up the matter and the incident was circulated widely.

Adjourned for one hour and a half.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 1:45 p.m. Secretary House appointed L. E. St. John assistant secretary. Several new members were elected.

The following officers were elected: President, W. Clark, Oriskany; Vice President, L. E. St. John, Greene; Secretary, George W. House, Fayetteville, Treasurer, R. Bacon.

The Convention then balloted for next place of meeting, with the following result: Syracuse 16, Utica 11, Albany 12. Syracuse was chosen, and the third Tuesday of January, 1883, the session to continue for three days.

The Secretary read the President's annual address on

#### Wintering Bees.

As soon as possible after the honey season has closed, I examine my bees thoroughly and see what condition they are in for the coming winter. I am particularly careful to see that they are strong in bees, for I consider that very essential to success. I find that it is poor policy to attempt to winter weak colonies. If they are too weak I make them strong by uniting early, until they are all strong. If any are queenless, now is the time to supply them, as we can use the surplus queens for that purpose. There is no difficulty in uniting at this time of year if we give them a thorough smoking, so that they may all have the same scent and fill themselves with honey. In uniting, the hive that is left empty should be removed from the stand, and then bees will not return.

My next care is to see that they are well supplied with stores for winter. They should have from 20 to 25 lbs. of good capped honey to be safe. I feed

the light by taking frames of honey from those that have more than they need, as it is a very easy matter to make them all safe in this respect. If they are short of stores feed 7 parts loaf sugar to 4 of water, putting it into tin dishes, oblong in shape. They may be made to hold 6 or 8 lbs. Put a float of wood in the dish. Feed on top of brood chamber, until they have sufficient stores for winter use. My next care is to remove combs from the brood-chamber until the bees fill all the combs that are left.

I use the new Quinby hive, and winter them in from 5 to 6 frames. Colonies that do not fill 5 frames I do not consider strong enough for winter. I unhook the frames from the bottom-board, and hook them on a frame that raises them just an inch from bottom of the hive. I put them at right angles to the position they occupy in summer, as this allows me to completely surround them with the packing; which consists of dry pine planing mill shavings. I then cover the frames with pieces of heavy hop baling, which is the best and cheapest cover I can find. I also fill the space over the frames with the same packing, and leave an air chamber of two inches under top board for the moisture from the bees to collect and pass out at a wire screen near top of hive.

I have the entrance of hive open to give the bees a chance to fly whenever an opportunity presents itself. When the weather is stormy, cold or windy, I put a board in front of entrance, against the hive to prevent a direct draft. When bees are thus cared for, they will winter very safely on their summer stands. I have usually wintered in this way without the loss of a colony. Last winter my loss was about 25 per cent., but was owing to the fact that they were moved and packed after cold weather set in. I could not get the shavings to pack them with until then. Most of my bees last winter were wintered in a cellar, and my loss was 75 per cent. I have tried very hard to winter in-doors successfully, but have not succeeded very well and have become disgusted with it, as my experience has been very sad. When wintered on their summer stands as I have described and prepared early for winter, I feel perfectly safe, for I know they will winter well. When thus prepared, they will not fly in winter unless it is warm enough for them to return safely to their hives. But what is best of all, they do not dwindle in the spring. I have used the Quinby hive since 1872, and do not believe there is as good a hive made for wintering and carrying bees safely through the spring.

I cannot close without referring to spring. The winter packing is very essential in spring, and it prevents the bees from flying when they should not. It also retains the heat which is so necessary to successful brood-rearing. The packing should not be removed until we have settled warm weather. I usually leave it until the bees are nearly ready to swarm. When brood-rearing begins in earnest the cloth cover should be removed from top of

brood-chamber, and be replaced by enamel cloth, in order to retain the moisture which the bees need so much at this time of year. If they cannot obtain it in the hive they will leave many times when the weather is too cold for them to return. This brings me to spring management, which I will reserve for a future occasion.

N. N. Betsinger, Marcellus, addressed the Convention on "Wintering bees, and the cause and prevention of dysentery." His remarks were applauded.

Mr. Barber, of St. Lawrence county, next spoke, corroborating Mr. Betsinger's ideas in regard to heat. Bees should not be removed from the cellar before willow bloom in the spring. He allowed no cold air in the cellar.

Mr. Root related the experience of Mr. Hoffman in wintering, which substantiated the arguments of Mr. Betsinger and Mr. Barber. He thought that bees which wintered best consumed the least honey, and advocated a high temperature.

Mr. Barber said: I have 193 colonies in a cellar, 16x19 feet.

Mr. Betsinger said the temperature and the atmosphere should be changed every two hours if necessary. To do this the house should be under perfect control. If the bees are easy, they will make no noise. Bees should never make a noise. When bees fly in the spring and spot the snow, it is a sign of dysentery.

Mr. Bacon said he found his bees all right and he believed them healthy when they made a low murmur, like distant roar of wind in distant woods.

Mr. Barber said bees should not be set out when there was snow on the ground. He had found that the colder the day the greater the deposit of excrement.

A. J. King said he thought heat was good for bees.

Mr. Barber said last year he had wintered 200 colonies with a loss of 8, 4 by mice and 4 by starvation. He had wintered as many as 160 colonies without losing any. The farmers in his section all wintered bees according to his plan, and did so successfully. To ventilate he used a 3-inch tin pipe, 24 feet long, going from the cellar to the outside. He did not ventilate the hives at all, but left them open at the top. He thought more bees were killed by ventilation than by any other method. There was no way in which fresh air could get in, except through cracks and crevices, as no cellar was perfectly air-tight. L. M. Barber and D. Barber each wintered over 100 colonies last winter, and lost none, either by wintering or springing. In his own cellar he found some dead bees in the spring. There were about 3 bushels to a hundred colonies.

Mr. Bacon said he covered the top of his hives with straw to prevent a current of air going through.

In reply to a question, Mr. Barber said he would not think of wintering 15 or 20 colonies in the same manner as he did 100. There would not be heat enough in the ordinary cellar. He found excrement only in the shape of dust. The bees did not besmear the hives.

Mr. Betsinger said the latter statement showed that his statement that feeding honey causes dysentery, to be correct. He had not finished his experiments, but should continue. He had been at school, and should continue to go to school. The late mortality among his bees had proved very valuable by giving him experience.

Mr. Bacon asked what kind of foundation comb was best for surplus honey? The question was not answered.

Mr. Vrooman gave the Schoharie county method of wintering, which he said was the best of all. Box hives were placed on strips in the cellar, and a temperature of 48°. These bees wintered dry and without consuming any honey. In the spring, out of 85 colonies, about a peck of bees were swept up. The tops of the hive were entirely tight.

Mr. Bosworth moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Mr. Betsinger for his able essay. Carried.

L. C. Root, of Mohawk, gave an address on "The Most Successful Method for the Prevention of Swarming."

Under the head of miscellaneous, the subject of "Wintering" was taken up again. In reply to a question, Mr. Barber said from 15 to 20 per cent. of his bees were found breeding in the spring.

One delegate said he had had very good success, but he was compelled to put an absorbent in top of the hive to prevent comb mold from moisture.

Mr. Betsinger said he kept such a high temperature as to drive moisture out of the hives through the pores of the wood.

Several delegates said this could not be done, because the inside of the hive was covered with propolis, and the outside was painted with two coats of paint.

Mr. King said moisture would accumulate during the breeding. This contained a certain amount of carbonic acid gas, which was deadly poison. He opposed upward ventilation, except as afforded through chaff or other loose material.

Mr. Dickinson said a colony would consume about 25 lbs. of honey during the winter. About 75 per cent. of this was moisture, or about 3 quarts of water. He would like to know how this amount of water would pass off?

Mr. Betsinger said the amount of water would pass off through a hole as large as a knitting-needle in 35 minutes, and no one would know it.

Mr. Barber said the cellar he wintered in was moist, and sometimes very moist. He thought the moisture was beneficial. His bees were certainly not injured by it. He thought it not half as dangerous as wintering out-doors.

Mr. Barber said he even had 6 inches of water in his cellar many winters. He set every hive on the bottom-board except the lower tier of hives.

On motion of Mr. Dickinson, a vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Barber for his ready and clear replies. Adjourned.

The evening session was devoted to the exhibition of hives and implements used by bee-keepers. Mr. Stod-

dard, an inventor, who was present, exhibited a model of a lift bridge, which is quite ingenious.

### THIRD DAY.

The morning session was called to order at 9:15 a.m. by Vice President L. E. St. John. After listening to the reading of the minutes by the Secretary, A. J. King, of New York, read his essay on "Failures," which was adapted especially for beginners in the art of bee-keeping.

### The National Convention.

Secretary House read a letter from Professor A. J. Cook, President of the North American Bee-Keepers' Society, asking that the present Convention consider the three following points: First, the desirability of appointing committees from different sections to secure local associations, either county or district; second, the importance of a separate building and a grand display of honey, beeswax and implements at the State Fair, and thirdly, the question of adulteration. This should be properly denounced.

The following criticism, by Geo. W. House, on the National Convention, published in the *Bee-Keepers' Instructor*, by request of several members was then read by Mr. Locke:

In regard to the National Convention. We wish to speak of the manner of electing officers. We think it in bad taste, and that it has too much the odium of ringism about it to be even palatable. Every member *should* have the privilege of a free ballot. No gag law.

When that society was organized, the constitution and by-laws were in accordance with American custom and principles. It was organized with the intention of holding its sessions North, South, East and West. But during the past few years there is seemingly little or no regard paid to custom and privileges.

Much was said by certain persons about the resolutions passed at the Northeastern Convention less than 2 years ago. Yet where is the earnest and honest thinking bee-keeper, that has the best interests of the fraternity at heart, that will not admit that those resolutions have been the means of doing *more real good* than any similar action in the American apicultural history.

But where is the honest apiarist that can truthfully say the same in regard to the action taken by the last National Convention. I refer directly to the address of Mr. T. F. Bingham, entitled "A Partial Review," and the action taken by the Convention concerning it.

While I wish it distinctly understood that I fully appreciate the noble and earnest work put forth by the illustrious Rev. L. L. Langstroth in his inventions, improvements and writings, and while I am to-day in full sympathy with his conditions, etc., yet I claim that that body has caused to be placed upon its record a stain, never to be blotted out. Yes; not only a stain, but they have perpetrated the greatest outrage ever recorded in the history of American



apiculture. We refer to the attempt to "lionize" a few at the expense of others, and still they proclaim: "Honor to whom honor is due." Was there ever a Quinby? or a Wagner?

Fellow apiarists, when I read that address and the action taken upon it, it makes the very blood chill, as it courses through my veins. O! where is the true American apiarist that can digest that action and withhold the emotions caused by honest inward feelings? Does it not bring you face to face with the discoveries, the inventions, the practical teachings, the benevolence and the immortal fame of our beloved and lamented M. Quinby, the father of American apiculture?

As Friend Hetherington has truthfully said, "Thousands are to-day enjoying a delicious and wholesome article of food that would have remained ungathered, except for his earnest advocacy of the business as a source of revenue to the Nation, and profit to the bee-keeper," and thousands of bee-keepers will blush with shame to think of the injustice done him at Lexington, Ky.

Gentlemen of the North American Society; you that were participants of that farce; can you, upon taking a sober, second thought, say to your fellow apiarists that your considerations were fairly and impartially rendered, with justice indiscernible?

Allow me to quote from Mr. Bingham's address. He says: "The system I have denominated the American, is the substitution of absolute control, for the 'happy-go-lucky' methods previously pursued. The early writings of the lamented M. Quinby, called the 'Mysteries of Bee-Keeping,' which were among the most conspicuous of the closing era, may be appropriately called its closing chapters; while the writings of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, and the invention of the movable-comb hive, may be justly called the opening chapter in improved bee-culture, and the foundation of the American system."

Reader, pause, and ponder well, lest you render an unjust decision. Where is the intelligent bee-keeper that can endorse this taking from one and giving to another? I for one am willing to go on record as denouncing this heinous offense. The sun may cease to give us light. The diurnal revolution of the earth may stop; but never will the bee-keepers of America submit to such an unjust discrimination.

But further on Mr. Bingham says: "Is it of any value to bee-keepers of to-day, or the bee-keepers of the future, that the memory of the inventor of the movable-comb bee hive, and the honey extractor, and comb foundation, should be revered and perpetuated?"

O! Father of the Heavens! Is this "Honor to whom honor is due?" Is there no Frederick Weiss? Can it be there was never a Herr Hruschka? Brother apiarists, shall we submit to such an injustice? No, never! but we appeal from the action of that body to the apiarists of the world, remembering that "Truth crushed to earth shall rise again."

I wish to call the reader's attention to the last three paragraphs of that address as published in the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, page 335. Can you not discover the shadowing of the "Patented Smoker?" Can you fail to notice the plea for protection to that implement? and the attempt to wrest that invention from its inventor? Every one of common sense knows that if he had a valid patent, infringements could be abolished by lawful proceedings. Perhaps they will be, for we read that we must use no other, if we wish to be exempt from prosecution in using them. This may have its effect with the ignorant, but we don't believe, at this enlightened age, that "bull-dosing" will work.

Notwithstanding all this, the North American Society in convention assembled at Lexington, Ky., and the 7th day of October, 1881, did there and then cause to be recorded the following motion, which, according to the minutes, was passed with great unanimity:

"Moved, that the sentiments expressed by Mr. Bingham be endorsed as the views of this Convention."

Verily, verily, if such a course is allowed to obtain without notice, our National Association will surely die, a disgrace to American apiculture.

Fayetteville, N. Y.

This called forth much discussion upon the subject of smokers, for Mr. House had criticised the action of the National Convention in indorsing the smokers of Mr. Bingham, and claimed that the entire merits of that smoker was due entirely to M. Quinby.

Mr. Clark, who had just entered, thought the Convention should not fritter away its time by trying to decide as to whom invented the smoker. He said, however, that he would not use the Bingham smoker under any consideration. He did not think that Bingham should be upheld in using the inventions of Quinby. Because the true inventor, Mr. Quinby, did not get a patent and Bingham did, we are obliged to pay for it.

Mr. King—I have carefully examined the Bingham patent and I have found that his patent covers everything and nothing. I have manufactured smokers right along and I have not infringed on any patent. I do not hesitate to say that Quinby was the first inventor.

Mr. Locke—I believe in right and justice every time. M. Quinby is revered and loved by all apiarists. We ought to denounce any injustice that has been done to Mr. Quinby.

On motion of Mr. Betsinger, a committee was appointed to draft resolutions condemning the unjust resolutions passed by the National Convention. The President appointed as such committee Messrs. Van Deusen, Clark and Bacon.

Secretary House then read the following address on

#### Co-Operation:

Mr. President and Gentlemen:—When we look about us we cannot fail to notice the wonderful achievements accomplished by associated

action. At this enlightened age no branch of business can successfully compete with its adversaries without a combination of interests. Co-operation and concerted action have wrought wondrous changes in every conceivable branch of industry. Think of the vast strides and the great improvements as they have advanced during the past twenty years; not alone in invention, mechanism, agriculture and the press, but also in apiculture. To-day we see associated system of dairying, in manufacturing and marketing their products, and in breeding the various kinds of stock.

We see a combination of interest in mining, in transportation, and in buying and selling stocks, grain and all the leading staple products. We see combined action in manufacturing, on the part of the tradesmen as well as the capitalists. We have "Boards of Trade," Protective Unions, Mutual Life Assurance Associates, and so on through the category. Co-operation is the key to all.

It is true we have kept pace with kindred pursuits, as far as knowledge, invention and production are concerned. But it is also a fact that the protectives of our interests have been sadly neglected. Seemingly but a comparatively few recognize the value of the contemplated action, I see no reason why we should not put business into our Association. Many benefits may be derived from such action. Not alone in keeping pace with other industries, but in the advancement of our science and the protection of our interests. The lumber we buy for our necessary buildings, hives and boxes, the tools we use in making them, the nails used for putting them together, and the glass we use in preparing our honey for the market, are all protected in their prices by strong combinations. Then why should we hesitate in adopting anything that may prove an advantage and a protection to our business. By purchasing our supplies, such as hives, boxes, crates, glass, foundation, implements, literature, etc., at wholesale or in job lots, we can obtain manufacturers' prices, and secure to the average producer a saving of from fifty to one hundred dollars annually. This is no small item when we take into consideration the competing elements that now seem to be damaging to a certain extent.

By careful investigation from actual transactions, I can authoritatively say, that under efficient management the contemplated associated action will prove a clear gain of one per cent. for every pound of comb honey produced. Therefore, during such seasons as was 1878, or at any time when our larger markets are crowded, we can sell our products for the one cent per pound under the market, and at the same time realize as much as those who do not enjoy such privileges. Many are the ways in which we might be benefited by co-operation and a unity of action. We should remember in all our transactions that "A dollar saved is a dollar earned."

With a unity of action we can bring into use a uniform style of package;

a uniform system in grading and marketing. A world-wide reputation can be established for our grades of honey protected by any appropriate trade mark we think advisable to adopt.

With co-operative effort, we can place apiculture on a footing second to none of the many national industries; and command a power that will force a recognition of our products as a staple commodity, and command respect from all foreign countries. In fact co-operation and a combination of interests, are the powerful main-springs that have revolutionized the business portion of the world; and judging from the advancement made in the past 20 years, who can venture to predict the position we shall occupy 20 years hence?

I would submit for your earnest consideration the feasibility of incorporating a Mutual Benefit Association for Life Assurance, consisting entirely of bee-keepers. Common prudence ought to prompt every man to seek reliable insurance. Where families would now be left in debt for their homes (or perhaps without a home), with a certificate in a properly managed assurance society, many bee-keepers would be comforted in knowing that their loved ones would be left in a condition where they could help themselves. With little effort on the part of each of us, such a society can be organized and sustained with but little expense to the beneficiaries.

Our deliberations should be in truth and earnestness, remembering that in the past our "Northeastern Association" has been the first to rebuke injustice; the first to correct evils and protect the interests of our fraternity; the first and always on the alert to sustain a good cause when the interests of the fraternity were at stake.

It is acknowledged that our Association stands at the head of any of its kind in America.

It is conceded that our deliberations and conclusions are the highest known authority. Thousands are to-day anxiously awaiting the publication of our proceedings. Then let us hold fast to that which we have gained in the past; strike while the iron is hot, and place our far-famed Association on a higher and a grander footing, until we can proclaim to the world, *Sans Pareil*.

Fayetteville, N. Y.

This essay elicited the warmest discussion of the Convention, especially the question of the feasibility of adopting a uniform package.

Mr. Betsinger thought the position of the essayist was well taken, and his suggestions should be considered carefully. We can sell to each other as well as a jobber can sell to a dealer.

Mr. Root was particularly interested in that portion of the essay that called for a uniform box for honey. The important thing for us to consider is, what is the greatest amount that we can get for our goods. If honey is put up in small, uniform boxes by us, we can dispose of our honey to a better advantage. That at least is the opinion of the dealers.

Mr. Dickinson was interested in the

matter, but he thought that it was a game of every man for himself. As a matter of convenience in packing car lots, Mr. Root's idea was a good one, but if I can put my honey through any ingenuity in better shape than my neighbor, and therefore get a better price, I do not care to have my neighbor adopt my plan.

Mr. Root said that it was for the interest of all that a certain standard in market honey should be adopted. We can educate the people to this standard.

Mr. Clark said: I do not believe in the doctrine of every man for himself. I think that if one puts up honey in 1-lb. boxes and he gets a good price, others will follow, and the price will return to its old level. But if we have uniform, one and three-quarter pound boxes, the expense will not be so great, and the price will always be good.

Mr. Locke agreed with Messrs. Root and Clark, that the time has come when we should adopt a uniform box.

Mr. King said this ought to have been agitated some time ago. This diversity of boxes has gone so far that it is almost impossible to crush out now. We can put a stop to the agitation of one-half pound boxes, which is now making, by prompt, decided action.

The discussion took a wide latitude, every one relating his particular experience in selling his goods. Many told what jobbers had advised, and all agreed to disagree upon certain points. In the midst of the talk, which was exciting, yet good natured,

Mr. Betsinger stampeded the Convention by offering a resolution to the effect that a uniform box be adopted. He also threatened in the event of the resolution passing, to press another one that should compel the members to use the box adopted.

Mr. King offered an amendment to Mr. Betsinger's motion that more than one size box should be used. This again carried the members on "the sea of troubles," until Secretary House mercifully cut all short by a motion to adjourn. This last motion was carried.

#### AFTERNOON SESSION.

In the afternoon session the resolution in regard to the size of boxes was discussed at length.

Mr. Dickinson moved to lay on the table; lost, ayes 10, noes 19. A resolution making the weight of the box not less than a pound and three-quarters when filled with honey was then adopted.

Mr. Betsinger moved that the Association adopt some kind of a seal to be used on everything passing from the Association. Carried.

Mr. Betsinger moved that a committee of three be appointed to select a seal. Carried.

The Convention selected Mr. Betsinger, George W. House and Mr. Peet.

The Secretary read an interesting paper on "What per cent. of increase is most profitable," written by W. L. Tennant, of Schoharie.

J. Van Deusen, from the committee

on resolutions in regard to bee smokers, reported the following which was unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, At the late National Convention held at Lexington, Ky., a resolution was passed which partially ignored the instructions and inventions as affecting modern bee-keeping of our friend, the late lamented Mr. Quinby, and particularly the bellows smoker, denouncing them as belonging to an era now passed away, etc., and in his place exalting others far above him, and denominating them as belonging to the modern era of practical and advanced bee-culture.

*Resolved*, That the action above stated is entirely inconsistent with the facts, and that we denounce the same as nothing less than a slander on the fair name of Mr. Quinby, and a seeking to impose on the intelligence of American bee-keepers.

Mr. Root, from the committee appointed last year to secure the passage of a law to prevent the adulteration of honey and other sweets, with glucose, said the bill against adulteration of sweets in general, was too broad and too sweeping in its provisions to receive the sanction of the Governor. The adulterators of honey buy pure honey in one place and glucose in another, and do the mixing themselves. He thought the law against adulteration now in force was strong enough to cover the adulteration of honey. He did not know how to effect a remedy.

Mr. King said the members of the Association should put up its honey in packages ready for market. The package should then be stamped with the seal. There was a strong law against obliterating or counterfeiting a seal. There is a brand of beeswax, each piece of which is stamped. This wax, though no better than other wax in the market, brought 5 cts. per lb. more, because the purchasers knew it to be genuine.

Mr. Locke said comb honey shipped from the country was shipped to New York, and there cut up and adulterated with glucose.

Mr. Dickinson said the action of the Convention was silly and foolish.

Mr. Barber said he was of the same opinion. The Convention had passed a resolution to use no boxes weighing less than 1½ lbs., while many of the members had a large number of boxes ranging from 1 to 2 lbs. These boxes would be used at least for 2 years to come. The market demanded boxes of various sizes, and so long producers would be compelled to furnish it.

There was some discussion as to whether it should be placed on the documents of the Association, or on the honey produced by its members. The President decided that the seal would only be on the documents of the Association.

Mr. Betsinger moved that the Association furnish its members rubber stamps with which to stamp its goods.

Mr. Root thought each producer should stamp his goods individually.

Mr. Bacon favored the stamp or seal. All the members would be interested in keeping the product pure, like the patrons of a cheese factory.



If any one was found adulterating honey, the other members would see that he was punished. In unity is strength, and the members of the Association have a common interest in keeping their product pure.

The resolution was amended so that members shall buy their own stamps, and adopted.

Mr. Dickinson, from the committee on implements, presented its report, which was adopted.

Mr. Baum asked that all who intend to use the Vandervoort foundation next season, to arise. Eighteen members out of 31 present, rose.

The following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due and are hereby tendered to the representatives of the *Utica Morning Herald*, and *Observer*, for the very complete report of our proceedings as published in their respective papers, and for other courtesies shown us.

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this Association are due, and are hereby tendered to all the essay writers.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

There being no report from the committee on question box, because no box had been provided, Mr. Root moved that a standing committee of three be appointed, to which questions can be sent during the year to be answered at the next annual Convention. Carried. The chair appointed L. C. Root, I. L. Scofield and E. D. Clark.

Mr. Locke exhibited several races of bees preserved in alcohol including the pure Syrian, pure Italian, pure Cyprian, Syrian hybrid, Cyprian hybrid and Italian mated with both Syrian and Cyprian, all from D. A. Jones, Beeton, Ont.

Mr. Barber said his plan of keeping honey was to place it in a room thoroughly aired, every day, until it is to be shipped. He left it unglassed. He found spiders around in the corners, and he believed the spiders killed off the millers if any hatched. He stored his honey on the ground floor, and, by leaving it open continually, kept the temperature of the room the same as the outside air.

Mr. Peet, from the committee on seal, presented a design, which was adopted.

The roll was called, and 13 members answered that they intended to use the rubber stamps; 9 were undecided, and 3 answered no.

Speaking of the different woods of which the honey boxes are made, most of the members favored basswood. This is even preferable to white poplar, which warps very much when it becomes wet. Mr. Bacon said he had used white spruce and found it very good. It did not warp or split, nor did it stain as easily as poplar or basswood. The President, Mr. Baum, and others, also favored white spruce.

After further discussion, the Convention adjourned.

The Texas State Bee-Keepers' Convention will be held at McKinney, Texas, on Tuesday, April 25, 1882.

#### Local Convention Directory.

1882. Time and Place of Meeting.

April 11—Eastern Michigan, at Detroit, Mich.  
A. B. Weed, Sec., Detroit, Mich.

25—Texas State, at McKinney, Texas.  
Wm. R. Howard, Sec.

26, 27—Western Michigan, at Grand Rapids.  
Wm. M. S. Dodge, Sec., Coopersville, Mich.

27—Kentucky Union, at Eminence, Ky.  
G. W. Demaree, Sec., Christiansburg, Ky.

May — Champlain Valley, at Bristol, Vt.  
T. Brookins, Sec.

16—N. W. Ill. and S. W. Wis., at Rock City, Ill.  
Jonathan Stewart, Sec., Rock City, Ill.

25—Iowa Central, at Winterset, Iowa.  
Henry Wallace, Sec.

In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

The Union Bee-Keepers' Association will meet at Eminence, Ky., on the 27th day of April, 1882. A full attendance is very much desired, as important business will be transacted.

G. W. DEMAREE, Sec.  
Christiansburg, Ky.

#### SELECTIONS FROM OUR LETTER BOX

**Building Straight Combs.**—Please tell the readers of the BEE JOURNAL how to extract honey from the combs where built irregular; also, if there is any method to cause bees to build their combs uniform on the frames without using foundation?

JOHN SHERRETTS.  
Norfolk, Ore., Jan. 14, 1882.

[It is better to shave the combs down as near a straight surface; as possible with the uncapping knife; though any of the extractors in general use will throw the honey from crooked or uneven combs when uncapped. The best method we know of to get uniform combs without the use of foundation, is to level the hives perfectly, then use frames with triangular or V shaped top-bars, having the apex or point hang downward; rub comb or bees-wax along this lower edge, but not far up on the level or slope, spread the frames evenly in the hive, and as fast as an objectionable comb is built out and filled, remove it, extract the honey, and melt up into wax.—ED.]

**Fall and Spring Record.**—I have bees prepared in four different ways for wintering on the summer stands. I made a record of the condition of each colony Oct. 28, since which time they have not been disturbed. This record is very minute in detail. I shall make a like record in the spring, and I will then send it for publication. My idea is that some might draw conclusions that would benefit them.

HENRY JONES.  
Chesaning, Mich., Jan. 27, 1882.

**Cotton Frauds.**—On page 40 of the BEE JOURNAL for this year, Mr. R. E. Holmes comes to the defense of Mrs. Cotton, and among other things says: "I do claim that since the business has been done in Mrs. Cotton's name, that it has been done straight." I would ask Mr. Holmes if he regards the transaction described by Mr. Fletcher in the preceding article, "straight." To be sure he received something for his money, but not the goods he ordered as described in her circular. My mother has had an experience with Mrs. Cotton exactly parallel with Mr. F.'s, with the exception that she refused to pay 95 cts. express charges, and the box was sent back to Mrs. C. It was nothing but a small, roughly-made model of a bee hive, not nearly large enough for a hen's nest. The circular which induced my mother to send Mrs. C. \$4, is the same as the one quoted by Mr. F. In both cases, instead of sending a "sample hive," as advertised, there was sent a poor model not worth the express charges. Is that fraud? I do not, any more than Mr. Holmes, desire to injure Mrs. C. in "trying to get an honest living," but until she returns the \$4 we sent her, and Mr. Holmes reconciles these facts with his statements, I must continue to think her a swindler.

J. W. MERRIFIELD.  
Penn Yan, N. Y., Jan. 26, 1882.

**Advice Without Reasons.**—In the BEE JOURNAL, Mr. Heddon says "I think no sounder advice can ever be given than to say use the standard Langstroth frame." I will say I think there can be no more unsound advice given, than that. There you have Mr. Heddon's say and you have my say. No reasons on either side; which is the heaviest? I think neither is of any more account than a feather in a gale of wind. A man that gives his advice without his reasons, insults (unless the reasons are apparent with the advice, as "I advise you to experiment and learn for yourself") those to whom the advice is given, for he indirectly says I know, you don't. I do not say that is the intent, for I believe Mr. Heddon, and all others that write for the JOURNAL, do so with the desire to benefit its readers. I will state some of the reasons given for using the Langstroth frame, "everybody uses it, everybody admits that it is the handiest frame to use." A. I. Root's reason to me, was, that he must make the hind wheels of wagons track with the fore ones. These are all strong reasons, but they will apply just as well to the use of whisky and tobacco. Some may use the Langstroth frame so long that they get use to it, think it is handy, and perhaps like it. Women may clean up tobacco spit, empty spittoons, help drunken husbands to bed, until they get so used to it that they do not mind it, but I hardly think they get to like it unless they have acquired a taste for the stuff and occasionally find a half emptied bottle or a paper of tobacco and appropriate it.

E. B. SOUTHWICK.  
Mendon, Mich., Jan. 25, 1882.

**Using Old Combs.**—I read the BEE JOURNAL and am much pleased with it, especially as it now is a Weekly. I am learning to be a bee-keeper. Have bought 10 colonies of black bees—3 in frame hives and 7 in box hives; aim to transfer the 7 to simplicity hives in the spring. One, however, died from being robbed (by bees) some days ago. The comb is straight, and I have put it away carefully. It is somewhat soiled by a few dead bees and larvæ, and is dark. Will it pay to put it in frames for use, and for what purpose?

J. S. KERR.

McKinney, Tex., Jan. 15, 1882.

[It will answer to transfer the combs, even though soiled, and put in your stronger colonies to clean up, and will be very useful for either brood-rearing or extracting from.—Ed.]

**Bees require Care.**—A number of apiarists in our locality have become almost discouraged because of the ill success they attained in wintering their bees during the severe winter of 1880-81. A few of the industrious insects survived the extreme cold, and those that came through in good condition seemed to put forth an extra exertion after the appearance of the sunshine of spring. Because of the excessive flow of nectar and the limited number of colonies, the increase was exceedingly rapid, and the beautiful honey which was stored up during the season of 1881, aroused the enthusiasm and caused the dispirited hopes of some bee-keepers to vanish away, as the mist before the morning sun. By giving the necessary attention to the "little fellows" we shall bring them safely through the present winter, and our watch-word *success* be inscribed on our banners which shall remain "waving" in the balmy breezes so long as we give our "little pets" the requisite attention.

E. J. HINSHAW.

Lynn, Ind., Jan. 26, 1882.

**A Correction.**—Besides a few mistakes of minor importance, there is one or two which should not be left incorrect with reference to the report of the Erfurt Convention in Germany. The Convention will meet next year, not in Wiener, Austria, but in Wiener-Newstadt, Austria. Wiener-Newstadt being about an hour's ride from Vienna. Referring to an editorial remark, as quoted from translated report of the proceedings of the Convention, it should not be understood as if German bee-keepers are of the opinion that all or any of the imported American honey contained the germs of foul brood. But they are informed that most or all extracted honey imported from this country, is largely composed of glucose. Many of them having experimented with that stuff to convince themselves it would kill bees and brood, thus furnishing a hot-bed for the disease, or perhaps being the first cause of it. To such importations under the name of honey, they object. And, as they have no means of preventing adulteration of the pure article in this country, they propose

to put a heavy duty on everything bearing the name honey. As to the statement of a certain Professor in the Boston *Journal of Chemistry*, I would say that the gentleman is correct in so far, that, after the bees have drawn out thin foundation, the bee-keeper may fill the empty comb with any thing he pleases, and seal it himself too. The *modus operandi* I have known for several years, but, considering there is enough cheating and adulteration going on, as it is, I deem it not advisable to give vent to this invention, though it would be a good thing for some apiarists to know how to seal open honey in the brood chamber in fall.

A. R. KOHNKE.

Youngstown, O., Jan. 28, 1882.

**From Northern Pennsylvania.**—The past honey season was very good in Northern Pennsylvania. I wintered 48 colonies in chaff hives, with a loss of only 5, increased to 93, and took 3,200 lbs. of comb honey, besides some extracted, and expect to take 1,000 lbs. more in the spring, the hives being too full for brood rearing. Bees are wintering splendidly this winter, there being no dead bees and no signs of any disease.

C. J. HAIGHT.

Rush, Pa., Jan. 29, 1882.

**The Meloe.**—This is mentioned by E. T. Flanagan, on page 53. The "meloe" is not among the honey bees here, but it troubled the bumble bees badly last summer. "Among our foot-prints," as quoted by him, is a solid article; "small" bee-keepers had better read, think, watch "among our foot-prints," and wake up.

W. J. WILLARD.

Jonesboro, Ill., Jan. 29, 1882.

**Recipe for Sticking Labels on Tin Pails.**—Take laundry starch, dissolve in a little cold water then add boiling water, or boil the starch until it is as thick as is used in starching clothes. Apply the starch to the back of the label with a flat brush; put the label in place, then smooth the face of the label with the brush and starch, as starch adds looks to the face of the label.

T. S. BULL.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 31, 1882.

**Under Sized Bees.**—I had a bit of experience last season which was quite novel, and somewhat interesting to me at least, and desire to know if any others have had a similar experience. Seven colonies were put to rearing cells, and given brood from an Italian queen. Strips of comb were used fastened to tins; these, put in frames were all the brood the colonies had. The 9th day, all the frames with cells were introduced to hatching, with the temperature at 96° to 100°. In 12 days the queen cells begun to hatch at a lively rate; about 15 days afterwards the few worker cells, sealed up while rearing the queen cells, began to hatch. They were one-half the usual size of worker bees, lively, well-marked, and ran about the hatcher 3 or more days before they died. Mr. Quinby thought a high temperature matured the bees early,

but will some one of the more scientific bee-keepers tell us why they hatched only one-half the usual size?

W. H. MALLORY.

Worcester, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882.

**Blizzards! Whew!**—I see G. M. Doolittle reports 18° below zero Jan. 6th. I will report for the information of all winter-packing bee-keepers that we have not had one frost this year, and do not expect any now until next winter. White clover has been in bloom since Jan. 1st, as well as many other things in garden and field. Some trees that were bare of foliage in December, have leaves now as large as one's hand. I send you a bouquet of roses, peas, yellow jasmine, orange, white clover, magnolia, willow, dew-berry, and several other blossoms I am not able to name; also grass, sugarcane, fern leaves; also Japan plums, and mulberry leaves and fruit, with fig leaves as large as your hand, etc. Of course, bees are having a buzzing time of it, carrying in loads of pollen, if not honey, from every opening flower. They generally commence working on white clover here about the 10th of February. Last year clover opened later than usual, and the season proved better than the average.

J. W. WINDER.

Thibodeaux, La., Jan. 31, 1882.

[The bouquet came safely to hand, and is a forcible reminder of the magnificent extent of our proud country. While its more northern portions are now (Feb. 4) swept with a frigid temperature and the silvery sleigh bells make continual music; in Louisiana and other southern States the air is redolent with the perfume of fragrant flowers, the busy hum of bees and happy birds making nature joyous; here, though the nights are sharp and frosty, the days are bright with sunshine, and our bees sporting around their hives at mid-day remind us that we, too, have glorious weather to be thankful for. We congratulate our readers at each extreme, but envy neither.—Ed.]

**Bingham's Bees.**—Yesterday Bingham's bees flew if they pleased. They did not seem to care much for the chance, but a few flew from all the hives. With this evidence that they did not need a fly, I believe there is safety in saying "they will keep." I am glad to see the critics at work. Still I think time is the best critic.

T. F. BINGHAM.

Abronia, Mich., Jan. 28, 1882.

**Report for 1881.**—I had 48 colonies in the fall of 1880, and but 7 were left in the spring. I bought 4, making 11 in all. I have obtained from these 1,825 pounds of comb honey, and have extracted 250 lbs. What I have sold, so far, amounts to \$236.55.

FRANCIS CULLEN.

Mottville, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1882.



# THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL

## RATES FOR ADVERTISING.

20c. per agate line of space, each insertion.

A line of Agate type will contain about eight words; fourteen lines will occupy 1 inch of space.

Special Notices, 50 cents per line.

DISCOUNTS will be given on advertisements for the Weekly as follows, if paid in advance:

For 4 weeks.....	10 per cent. discount.
" 8 ".....	20 " "
" 13 " (3 months)....	30 " "
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## Special Notices.

**To Advertisers.**—By reference to our schedule of rates for advertising by the year, it will be seen that considerable reduction has been made. This, in connection with our large and increasing circulation, makes it advantageous to dealers to avail themselves of its weekly visits to the bee-keepers of America to make their announcements for the coming season's trade. We not only offer the best advertising medium, but the lowest rates on yearly contracts.

The *Apiary Register* devotes 2 pages to each colony, ruled and printed, and is so arranged that a single glance will give a complete history of the colony.

For 50 colonies (120 pages).....	\$1 00
" 100 colonies (220 pages).....	1 50
" 200 colonies (420 pages).....	2 00

The larger ones can be used for a few colonies, give room for an increase of numbers, and still keep the record all together in one book, and are therefore the most desirable ones to procure at the start.

We will send Cook's Manual bound in cloth, postpaid, and the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for one year, for \$3.00; or with King's Text-Book, in cloth, for \$2.75.

Examine the Date following your name on the wrapper label of this paper; it indicates the end of the month to which you have paid your subscription on the BEE JOURNAL.

**New Publications.**—The following Catalogues and Price Lists for 1882 have been received:

J. T. Wilson, Mortonville, Ky.  
L. E. McFatrige, Carroll, Ind.  
Dougherty & McKee, Indianapolis, Ind.

W. P. Henderson, Murfreesboro, Tenn.

U. E. Dodge, Fredonia, N. Y.

F. A. Snell, Milledgeville, Ill.

A. W. Livingston's Sons, Columbus, Ohio.

Mr. H. S. Hackman has sent us the circular of Mrs. Cotton—who bids for "dupes" for the coming season.

The *Kansas Bee-Keeper* for January is received in its new form. It is much improved, and the BEE JOURNAL extends its congratulations to the enterprising publishers.

The *Bee-Keepers' Exchange* for February is also at hand. The new editors seem to be improving, and are making a good paper. They speak thus of the "Apiary Register," a copy of which we sent to the editor of every bee paper:

This is something new, and fills a needed want in every bee yard. The one we have is calculated for 100 colonies, and is so complete in its systematic and condensed arrangement that the whole story of each is told on one leaf about 4x6 inches—which makes a book for 100 colonies  $\frac{3}{4}$  inch thick. Can be carried in the bee-keepers' pocket without any inconvenience. Thus he can know the exact condition of any colony in a moment. We predict for this book a large sale, as it has only to be seen to be appreciated. We propose to order some at once.

To any one sending a club of two new subscribers for 1882, we will present a volume of the BEE JOURNAL for 1880, bound in paper covers. It contains much valuable information, and it will pay any one who does not already possess it, to obtain a copy. Many of our new subscribers will be pleased to learn that they can get it for \$1.00, by sending for it at once, before they are all gone.

**Binders for 1882.**—We have had a lot of Emerson binders made especially for the BEE JOURNAL for 1882. They are lettered in gold on the back, and make a nice and convenient way to preserve the JOURNAL as fast as received. They will be sent post paid by mail for 75 cents.

**Constitutions and By-Laws** for local Associations \$2.00 per 100. The name of the Association printed in the blanks for 50 cents extra.

## CLUBBING LIST FOR 1882.

We supply the Weekly *American Bee Journal* and any of the following periodicals, for 1882 at the prices quoted in the last column of figures. The first column gives the regular price of both. All postage is prepaid by the publishers.

	Publishers' Price.	Club.
The Weekly Bee Journal.....	\$2 00..	\$2 00..
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture (A. I. Root) 3 00..	2 75..	
Bee-Keepers' Magazine (A. J. King) 3 00..	2 00..	
Bee-Keepers' Instructor (W. Thomas) 2 50..	2 35..	
The 4 above-named papers.....	4 50..	4 00..
Bee-Keepers' Exchange (Houk & Peet) 3 00..	2 80..	
Bee-Keepers' Guide (A. G. Hill).....	2 50..	2 35..
Kansas Bee-Keeper.....	2 00..	2 40..
The 7 above-named papers.....	6 30..	5 50..
The Weekly Bee Journal one year and Prof. Cook's Manual (bound in cloth) 3 25..	3 00..	
Bees and Honey, (T. G. Newman).....	2 40..	2 25..
Binder for Weekly, 1881.....	2 85..	3 75..
Binder for Weekly for 1882.....	2 75..	2 60..

We are sometimes asked who our authorized agents are? Every subscriber is such an agent; we have no others, and greatly desire that each one would at least send in one new subscriber with his own renewal for 1882. The next few weeks are the time to do this. We hope every subscriber will do his or her best to double our list for 1882.

A Sample Copy of the Weekly BEE JOURNAL will be sent free to any person. Any one intending to get up a club can have sample copies sent to the persons they desire to interview, by sending the names to this office.

When changing a postoffice address, mention the old as well as the new address.

Articles for publication must be written on a separate piece of paper from items of business.

H. A. Burch's residence and nearly all its contents were burned up, Sunday, Jan. 29th. Well insured.

Advertisements intended for the BEE JOURNAL must reach this office by Saturday of the previous week.

Ribbon Badges, for bee-keepers, on which are printed a large bee in gold, we send for 10 cts. each, or \$8 per 100.

When you have got an old horse that has passed the market period, apply a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and the result will be marvelous. Read advertisement. 5w4t

## BEESWAX.

I wish to buy a quantity of good yellow Beeswax. I am paying 22c. per pound, delivered here, Cash on arrival. Shipments solicited.

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,

974 West Madison Street,

CHICAGO, ILL.

## Honey and Beeswax Market.

OFFICE OF AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, {  
Monday, 10 a. m., Feb. 6, 1882. }

The following are the latest quotations for honey and beeswax received up to this hour:

## Quotations of Cash Buyers.

## CHICAGO.

HONEY—The market has an upward tendency, and I am now paying the following prices in cash: Light comb honey, in single comb sections, 17¢@21 cents; in larger boxes 2c. less. Extracted, 8¢@10c. BEESWAX—Prime quality, 18¢@22c.

AL. H. NEWMAN, 972 W. Madison St.

## CINCINNATI.

I pay 8¢@11c. for extracted honey on arrival, and 10¢@18c. for choice comb honey.

BEESWAX.—18¢@22c., on arrival. I have paid 25c. per lb. for choice lots.

C. F. MUTH.

## Quotations of Commission Merchants.

## CHICAGO.

HONEY—Choice white comb, in 1 to 1½ lb. sections, 20¢@22c.; same in 2 to 3 lb. boxes, 17¢@20c.; dark and mixed, in 1 to 3 lb. boxes, 12¢@15c. Extracted, white, 10¢@11c.; dark, 9c.

R. A. BURNETT, 165 South Water St.

## SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY—Buyers are more inclined to operate, but sellers are less anxious. A lot of dark extracted was seeking a buyer a few weeks ago at 8c., but has since been withdrawn, and now for the same lot 8c. is bid.

We quote white comb, 16¢@20c.; dark to good, 10¢@14c. Extracted, choice to extra white, 8¢@10c.; dark and candied, 7¢@8c. BEESWAX—23¢@25c.

STEARNS & SMITH, 423 Front Street.

## NEW YORK.

HONEY—There is a liberal supply of honey here for which trade is very little demand, and prices rule weak and irregular.

We quote as follows: White comb, in small boxes, 18¢@19c.; dark, in small boxes, 12¢@14c. Extracted, white, 10¢@11c.; dark, 7¢@9c.

BEESWAX.—Prime quality, 21¢@23c.

THORN & CO., 11 and 13 Devoe avenue.

## ST. LOUIS.

HONEY—Plentiful and slow for all save choice bright comb—this sold readily; comb at 18¢@23c.; strained and extracted 9¢@11c. to 12¢@13c.—top rates for choice bright in prime packages.

BEESWAX—Steady at 20c. for prime.

R. C. GREER & CO., 117 N. Main Street.

## BOSTON.

HONEY—Trade quiet. We quote at 20¢@22c., according to quality.

BEESWAX—Prime quality, 25c.

CROCKER & BLAKE, 57 Chatham Street.

## CLEVELAND.

HONEY—The market continues very steady; best white, in 1 and 2 lb. sections, sells quick on arrival at 21¢@22c.; No. 2 at 19¢@20c., but buckwheat honey we find difficult to sell—holding it at 17c. Extracted, is in fair demand at 12c. in small packages, and 11c. in large packages.

BEESWAX—25c., and very scarce.

A. C. KENDEL, 115 Ontario Street.

**Premiums.**—Those who get up clubs for the Weekly BEE JOURNAL for 1882, will be entitled to the following premiums. Their own subscription may count in the club:

- For a Club of 2, a copy of "Bees and Honey."  
" " 3, an Emerson Binder for 1882.  
" " 4, an Apian Register for 50 Colonies, or Cook's (Bee) Manual, paper.  
" " 5, " " cloth.  
" " 6, Weekly Bee Journal for 1 year, or Apian Register for 200 Col'n.

Or they may deduct 10 per cent in cash for their labor in getting up the club.

Those who may wish to change from other editions to the Weekly, can do so by paying the difference.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO ALL

29th Year. 1882. 29th Year.

CHARLES H. LAKE, Manager.

SECTIONS! Perfection Boxes! HIVES!

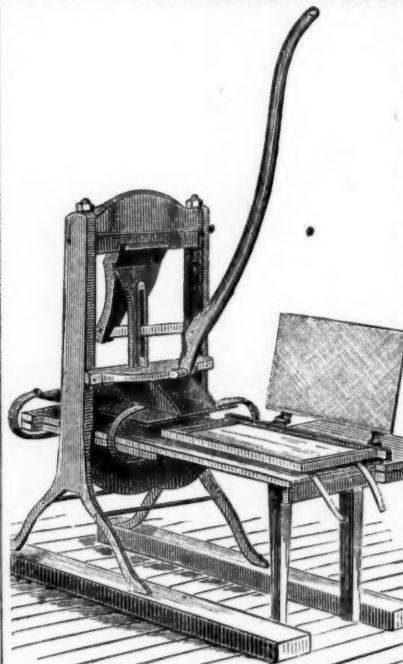
ITALIAN CHOICE QUEENS.

BEES. SEND STAMP FOR CIRCULAR AND PRICE LIST.

SUNNY SIDE APIARY,

259 Greenmount Avenue, Baltimore, Md.

## Given's Foundation Press.



The latest improvement in Foundation. Our thin and common Foundation is not surpassed. The only invention to make Foundation in the wired frame. All Presses warranted to give satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Samples.

1wly D. S. GIVEN & C., Hoopeston, Ill.

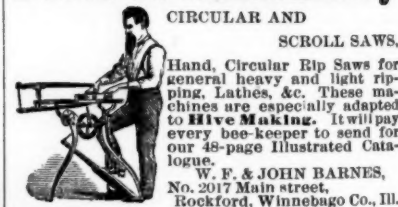
**WANTED AGENTS** to take orders for the best selling book on **FARM and HOME** topics ever published. Seals at sight. Ladies can handle it. Has no superior in any language; 1,050 pages, with nearly 2,000 illustrations. Terms free on application. **50 Per Cent. to Agents.**

F. L. HORTON & CO., Pub'rs, Indianapolis, Ind.

## BASSWOOD SEEDLINGS

Four to eight inches, \$1.50 per 100; three to four feet, \$7.00 per 100. Address, Z. K. JEWETT, Nurseryman, Sparta, Wis.

## BARNES' PATENT Foot Power Machinery



**NOW READY**—Foul Brood, its Origin, Development and Cure, by A. R. Kohnke. Sent on receipt of 25c., in 3 and 1 cent postage stamps by the author. A. R. KOHNKE, Youngstown, O.

**20 CHOICE GREENHOUSE PLANTS** for \$1.00; 12 packets flower seeds, 25c. Send for Catalogue. F. E. FASSETT & BRO., Florists, Ashtabula, Ohio.

## THE KANSAS BEE-KEEPER,

Devoted entirely to the best interests of those who keep bees. The question department, conducted by Dr. Wm. R. Howard, is of especial interest to beginners in bee-culture. Jas. Heddon will write a practical article for every number for 1882; 20 pages handsomely gotten up in book form. Every number worth the price of a year's subscription. Sample copies and premium list free to any address. Agents wanted. Address, SCOVELL & ANDERSON, Columbus, Kansas.

28wtf

## American Bee Journal

**VOLUME FOR 1880,** Bound in paper covers. A few copies for sale at \$1.00, postpaid to any address.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN, 974 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.



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WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Dealers in bee-supplies will do well to send for our wholesale prices of Foundation. We now have the most extensive manufactory of foundation in the country. We send to all parts of the United States. We make

## ALL STANDARD STYLES,

and our wax is nowhere to be equalled for cleanliness, purity and beauty. Extra thin and bright for sections. All shapes and sizes.

Samples free on request.

**CHAS. DADANT & SON,**

1717

Hamilton, Hancock Co. Ill.

## GOLDEN ITALIAN QUEENS.



1-frame Nucleus, with Tested Queen.....\$4.50  
2-frame Nucleus, with Tested Queen.....5.00  
Full Colony, with Tested Queen, before July 1.....12.00  
Same, after July 1.....10.00  
Tested Queen, before July 1, 3.00  
" " after July 1, 2.50  
" " per half doz.....13.50  
Address, by Registered Letter or Postoffice Order,

**DR. I. P. WILSON,**

1717 Burlington, Iowa.

## BEES for SALE.

I have for sale about 300 Colonies of the

## Celebrated Arkansas Brown Bees,

which I will dispose of in lots of TEN COLONIES OR MORE at very reasonable prices. They are in ten-frame Langstroth and box hives. These bees are said to be large, remarkably amiable, good section workers, and excellent comb builders. Owing to the mildness of the Arkansas winter, they will be very strong in bees, and spring dwindling will be avoided. These bees can be delivered on board steamer, near Memphis, before the middle of March, and before the early honey flow and swarming commences. Write soon for bargains, as I will close out both my Southern Apiaries by March 15th, or remove them North.

I am also booking orders for Italian Queens, Nuclei and Colonies, to be supplied from Chicago in June. Address,

**ALFRED H. NEWMAN,**

972 West Madison St., CHICAGO, ILL.

## Bees and Queens

FULL COLONIES of ITALIAN BEES,

From my Apiaries.

QUEENS and NUCLEI IN SEASON.

100 Satisfaction guaranteed. Circular on application. 30wtf

**J. H. ROBERTSON,**

Pewamaw, Ionia Co., Mich.

## J. V. CALDWELL,

CAMBRIDGE, ILL.

Wants every reader of the good old AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL to send his name and Postoffice address for a copy of his new Illustrated Circular of Bee-Keepers Supplies. It may pay you to read it before ordering your supplies.

100 Beeswax wanted.

3w26t

## PRIZE QUEENS FOR 1882,

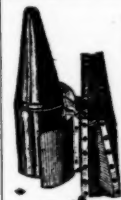
From the Evergreen Apiary.

REV. E. L. BRIGGS, of Wilton Junction, Iowa, will furnish Italian Queens from either of his Prize Mothers, as early in the coming season as they can be bred, at the following rates: Tested Queens, \$3; Warranted Queens, \$2; Queens without guarantee, \$1; Two comb Nucleus, with Tested Queen, \$4. Orders filled in rotation, as received, if accompanied with the cash. 3w26t

## FLAT-BOTTOM COMB FOUNDATION.



high side-walls, 4 to 16 square feet to the pound. Circular and samples free.  
**J. VAN DEUSEN & SONS,**  
Sole Manufacturers,  
Sprout Brook, Mont. Co., N. Y.



The Original Patent  
**BINGHAM BEE SMOKER**  
AND  
Bingham & Hetherington  
**HONEY KNIFE.**

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ABRONIA, MICH.

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Of Engravings used in the Bee Journal for sale at 25 cents per square inch—no single cut sold for less than 50c.  
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974 West Madison Street, Chicago, Ill.

FOR SALE—150 Colonies of Italian Bees in improved Quinby hives, in prime condition.  
39wtf **L. C. AXTELL,** Ro-eville, Warren Co., Ill.



**GOLD MEDAL Awarded** the Author. A new and great Medical Work, warranted the best and cheapest, indispensable to every man, entitled "The Science of Life, or Self-Preservation," bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp., contains beautiful steel engravings, 125 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail; illustrated sample, 6c; send now. Address Penbody Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER, No. 4 Bulfinch st., Boston. 22wtf

65 ENGRAVINGS.

## The Horse

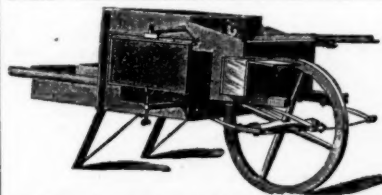
BY B. J. KENDALL, M. D.

A TREATISE giving an index of diseases, and the symptoms; cause and treatment of each, a table giving all the principal drugs used for the horse, with the ordinary dose, effects and antidote when a poison; a table with an engraving of the horse's teeth at different ages, with rules for telling the age of the horse; a valuable collection of recipes, and much valuable information.

Price 25 cents.—Sent on receipt of price, by

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REVOLVING COMB-HANGER.

Tool Box and Recording Desk Combined.

Carries honey from the hive to the Extractor, a set of apianian tools, metal-lined drawers for broken combs and fragments of wax, revolving comb-hanger, which holds comb firmly while pruning or cutting out queen cells, writing desk, and wash basin; will not break nor bruise combs; adjusts to fit all sizes of extracting and brood combs, and is less laborious to handle than the ordinary hand-baskets. Write your address on a postal card, and address it to  
**JOHN M. DAVIS,**  
30wly Patentee and Proprietor, Spring Hill, Tenn.

A YEAR and expenses to agents, outfit free, address **P. O. Vickery** Augusta, Maine. 36wly

## EVERY ONE NEEDING ANYTHING

in the line of Apianian Supplies, should send for my Descriptive Circular and Price List. Sent free. Address, **F. A. SNELL,** 3w13tp Milledgeville, Carroll county, Ill.

## The Bee-Keeper's Guide; OR, MANUAL OF THE APIARY, By A. J. COOK,

Of Lansing, Professor of Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan.

—10:—  
320 Pages; 133 Fine Illustrations.  
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This is a new edition of Prof. Cook's Manual of the Apiary, enlarged and elegantly illustrated. The first edition of 3,000 copies was exhausted in about 18 months—a sale unprecedented in the annals of bee-culture. This new work has been produced with great care, patient study and persistent research. It comprises a full delineation of the anatomy and physiology of the honey bee, illustrated with many costly wood engravings—the products of the Honey Bee; the races of bees; full descriptions of honey-producing plants, trees, shrubs, etc., splendidly illustrated—and last, though not least, detailed instructions for the various manipulations necessary in the apiary.

This work is a masterly production, and one that no bee-keeper, however limited his means, can afford to do without. It is fully "up with the times" on every conceivable subject that can interest the apiarist. It is not only instructive, but intensely interesting and thoroughly practical.

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All agree that it is the work of a master and of real value.—*L'Apiculture*, Paris.

I think Cook's Manual is the best of our American works.—*LEWIS T. COLBY*.

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We have perused with great pleasure this noble mecum of the bee-keeper. It is replete with the best information on everything belonging to apiculture. To all taking an interest in this subject, we say, obtain this valuable work, read it carefully and practice as advised.—*Agriculturist*, Quebec.

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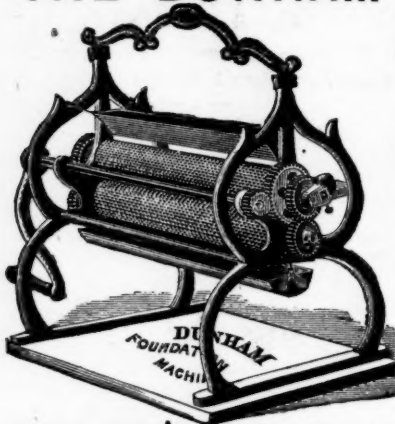
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Sample, by mail, 30c.; per dozen, by express, \$2. Catalogue and Price List of Bee-Keepers' Supplies, Small Fruit and Early Vegetable Plants, free to all on application.

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I make a specialty of rearing pure Holy Land Queens, and have now more than 100 colonies in their purity. All Queens bred from D. A. Jones' Imported Queens. Dollar Queens, before June 20, \$1.25 each; after that date, single Queen, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00; 12 or more, 75 cents each; Warranted Queens, 25 cents more each. Tested Queens, \$2.50 each; Italian Queens, same price.

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### Muth's Honey Extractor,

Square Glass Honey Jars, Tin Buckets, Langstroth Bee Hives, Honey Sections, etc., Apply to

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Send 10c. for Practical Hints to Bee-Keepers.

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Wanted—Beeswax; also, a Student Apprentice. Address, JAMES HEDDON,  
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IN SIMPLICITY HIVES.



Queens: Italian, Cyprian and Albino; Comb Foundation; Given, Vandervort, Dunham and Root; Hives, Smokers, Frames, Seeds of Honey Plants, and everything required in an apiary. Send for price

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# 1882.

## Illustrated Catalogue

AND

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Italian Queens...\$1; Tested...\$2

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Palestine Queens...\$1; Tested...\$2

Extra Queens, for swarming season, ready, if we are timely notified.

One-frame Nucleus, either Italian, Cyprian or Palestine, 4; Colony of bees, either Italian, Cyprian or Palestine, 8 frames, 18.

Comb Foundation on Dunham machine, 25 lbs. or over, 35c. per lb.; on Root machine, thin, for boxes 40c. per lb. Safe arrival guaranteed.

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